

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--This driver circuit 50 is shown in more detail in Fig. 5. The 12 volt power supply 52 from the computer first goes into a square wave generator 76. The square wave generator 76 consists of an inverter 78 with a feedback resistor 80 and capacitor 82. By varying the values of feedback resistor 80 and capacitor 82, the frequency of the square wave 84 can be adjusted. To achieve a frequency of 350 Hz, the feedback resistor 80 has a value of 1 M Ω and the capacitor 82 has a value of 1 μ F. The square wave 84 is then applied to a paralleled inverter set 86. The square wave 84 is also applied through an inverter 88 to a second paralleled inverter set 90 to produce a wave form shifted 180° from the original square wave 84. The first paralleled inverter set output 87 is applied to Terminal X on one side of the pzt material 42 and the second paralleled inverter set output 91 is applied to the Terminal Y on other side of the pzt material 42. Thus, by applying opposite wave forms across the pzt wafer, the voltage is effectively doubled. This circuit therefore takes the 12 volt dc power supply and converts it to a 24 volt ac peak to peak signal. This is then capable of driving the pzt material sufficiently to produce vibrations that can be felt by the user. The input signal 56 to activate the pzt material 42 is provided from the cpu or other analog circuitry (not shown). The signal provides a switching signal 94 to the inverters 86, 90. This circuit uses easily available materials to provide a cost-effective electrical source for the pzt material; it is envisioned that this could be done in a number of equally useful

manners. Similarly, while the preferred design uses a 24 peak to peak square wave to drive the pzt material, it would be recognized by one skilled in the art that a variety of other input signals could be used. It should also be recognized that the 24 volt signal was selected because of the relative cost-effectiveness of doubling the power supply voltage available in the computer; however, as the voltage increases the amplitude of the vibration would increase as well. Thus, the amount of tactile feedback could be increased by increasing the drive voltage if that was found to be desirable.--
